SPOILS SYSTEM IS DECRIED BY HUGHES

Nominee Scores Making Diplomatic Service Prey of Designing Politicians.

AMERICAN RIGHTS UPHELD

Citizenship, Says Speaker in Detroit Speech, Should Be Worth Having—Past Three Years Inspire Sense of Shame.

(Continued From First Page.)

laboring class in prosperity, he said, but the prosperity of the country or its lack affected all citizens. It behooved the men responsible for the policies of the country, he said, to look forward to the day when Europe, at peace, would wage fierce commercial competition with America and to guard American workingmen against that time.

After his main address at Arcadia Hall, Mr. Hughes delivered a second address at the Light Guard Armory in which he reiterated many of the statements made in the first address.

Six Speeches Made During Day.

Mr. Hughes spent a strenuous day in the stifling heat of Detroit. He made six speeches between noon and 10 o'clock tonight. The first talk of the day was delivered in a little room of the hotel which he made his headquarters and was addressed to about 40 manufacturers, interested in the social welfare of their employes. The second address, delivered in the same room, was on suffrage. One hundred women heard him repeat his New York declaration that he wanted the question speedily settled by granting women the vote through amendment to the Federal constitution.

After luncheon the nominee went to the ball game. He shook hands with the members of the Detroit and Philadelphia American League teams and watched one inning of the game. Then he motored away to two of Detroit's big automobile factories and addressed crowds at each on industrial co-operation. Between speeches he held many short conferences with local political leaders, shook hands with about 2000 persons and managed to find time for two short naps. He left late tonight for Chicago.

Alien Population Is Problem.

Mr. Hughes at the meeting at Arcadia Hall spoke in part as follows:

"You have here the problem of the sudden introduction of a large alien population. You did not remain indifferent. You set an example in Americanism to all America; and we point to Detroit as the one place in this land where there has been shown a quickening of interest in the development and training and Americanizing of alien men and women who have come to this land.

"It is perfectly idle to expect a sound sentiment of American unity among those who come among us as strangers come, merely to be exploited. When we admit to this country men and women, we assume obligations with respect to their training, as well as grant to them privileges; and we have got in this country to be awake to those obligations and to realize that in every community there must be a well-organized effort to make America supreme in the thought of everyone who comes into the community; to have the language understood and spoken; to have American sentiment replace foreign sentiment; to have American ideals replace foreign ideals; to have a realization that this is a country, not simply giving an opportunity to work for dollars, but a country that is devoted to the betterment of human life; to the enlightenment of the standards of human thought, to the liberalization of all those things connected with human understanding and purpose; we want America first in the mind and heart of everyone in this land.

Country Is for Average Man.

"But America is not simply a land for the man of special talent or of distinguished aptitude. This is the home of the average man, the ordinary man who is doing his best, whether by talent or aptitude; and in our large industrial occupations, where thousands are gathered together in one service, we want a recognition of human brotherhood in providing for the welfare of those who make the wealth of this great country.

"We want workingmen to be safeguarded from every injury that can be prevented. We want the health of the workingmen looked after; every means provided which conduces to the proper standpoint of living; every means provided for proper recreation; appropriate means for education, for vocational training. In short, the workingman who is in his job and expects to continue in the job ought to feel that he is doing something worth while for a community that appreciates it and gives him a fair chance to lead a happy and a decent life.

Past Has Been Too Easy.

"We have got along in this country altogether too easily, with our wealth of natural resources. Men have been content, living apart in their separate lives, to try to make something for their individual selves; but now we have reached a point where it is necessary, as it has been necessary abroad, to try to reduce all waste, to try to prevent all unnecessary outlay and to try to make business successful according to the merit of a well-organized, economically conducted business.

"I want efficiency in the Government of the United States. If a manager were to be appointed in an automobile factory would you appoint a man that never had seen an automobile? If you want to run successfully a large business enterprise in production would you appoint a man that never had seen the works and didn't know anything about it, simply because he voted the ticket that you vote? My friends, the world that we are about to live in in the next 25 years is going to be a very different world from what it has been.

"Now, if you have a great administrator appointed to a position of extraordinary power, how will you judge his efficiency in the conduct of the enormous business interests with which he is entrusted? Judge him by his words? I judge him by his appointments.

Efficient Men Turned Out.

"I want to state a few things that are not very pleasant things to state to an American audience, but this is a time when we are facing facts. We have said frequently that we desired to cultivate the most friendly relations with Latin-America. What have we done? In country after country we have taken out men who have given long periods successfully to the study of diplomacy and have represented the country with credit, and had acquired an admirable and important experience. We have taken them out and put in men utterly inexperienced. I say it is inexcusable. Let me tell you this country will never be worthily represented or take its place properly among the nations if men are appointed merely to satisfy partisan obligations, and there is no ideal of continuity of service in our diplomatic intercourse.

"Past Administrations, I grant you, had sinned in that particular, but standards were being made and there were men in our service of long experience and fine training. It was just as though you had taken the manager of an automobile factory that had gotten up to that place after many years of application, who thoroughly knew his job, and put him out and put in an inexperienced man, simply as a matter of personal favor.

Civil Service Laws Disregarded.

"We have had a serious disregard of the spirit and requirements of our civil service law. In a Democratic community the hardest thing in the world in a sense is to get a general appreciation of the importance of having fit men attend to the business of the Government. They understand it in private business, but, between you and me, in public business anything goes.

"The Republican platform says that under the Democratic Administration there have been created since March 4, 1913, over 30,000 places which have been taken outside of the original operation of the civil service laws. Read enactment after enactment, providing in substance as follows:

"'That the agents, clerks and other persons to be appointed under this law shall not be appointed under the restrictions of an act passed so and so, at such a time, which means the act establishing the classified civil service period.'

"It has been a raid upon the civil service of the United States and the American people ought to understand it. And we have had positions, expert positions, requiring expert knowledge, which have been subordinated to the demands of what I regard as an ignoble partisan expediency.

"Take, for example, the Bureau of the Census. There was Mr. Durand, an expert statistician, a very competent man, well understood to be such. We have him retired and in his place we have a Democratic politician from a Southern state. And he is hardly warm in his place before he is transferred to the Trade Commission. The Trade Commission itself was fairly emasculated by the men, for the most part, who were appointed to places upon it.

"My friends, that sort of thing has got to stop in this country if we are going ahead to meet the demands that are to come upon us.

"We had in the Coast and Geodetic Survey an eminent scientist, a man who had won distinction in connection with his scientific work, a man of eminent rank. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stockbreeder and veterinary surgeon.

"In the Coast and Geodetic Survey we have had an extraordinary condition with regard to expert places. I mean places that were taken out of the civil service laws. I shall not go into the exact figures. In the year ending about April, 1916, there were removed from the operation of the civil service laws places to the number, I believe, of about 104. I believe that some of those were made without seeking the advice of the Civil Service Commission. I believe that about 22 were made after seeking the advice and with the approval of the Civil Service Commission, and I believe that 62 were made in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission.

Record Must Be Clear.

"Now then, we want, in the first place, to have our record perfectly clear that we are going to insist that Mexico shall treat our citizens properly, and we are going to insist in a way that will make us respected because we are not going to say we are not entitled to it, but we are going to see that this is done which we are entitled to have done. We are going to have that platform understood. Protection to American citizens, to the property of American citizens, and to our border from incursions, the rights that we have as one Nation relatively to another nation at our doors.

"We are going to insist that those obligations be performed which we, as the United States, are going to have performed; that we do not propose any meddlesome policy; that we do not propose, while we wish well for every one in Mexico, to do anything that is contrary to their wishes, if they do what we are entitled to have done. Put that clearly before them, insist upon that and we will make some progress toward having it done at the earliest opportunity; and our policy should be to see that it is done and promptly.

"There is not a particle of militarism in my composition, but there is a sturdy determination if I am put in a place of executive responsibility representing all the American people, to see to it—and that is my purpose—that America's rights are safeguarded, and that America's name in administration, in policy and in execution is honored throughout the world."

Object Lessons Change Sentiment.

"I used to think that if there was one thing which the American public was less interested in than anything else, it was the actual administration of their Government. But I am beginning to believe that, with the object lessons we have had abroad and with the definite appreciation of the crisis we are in, there is a different notion in this country about those things. I hold it is the most unworthy thing an Administration can do to take public business and pay political debts with it.

"When I say I am an American citizen I ought to say the proudest thing that any man san say in this world.

"You cannot have more pride, you cannot have more love, if American citizenship is a cheap thing, if it is a dishonored thing, if it is something which is not worthy of protection this wide world over.

"There is no one who could successfully present to any American community the platform that an American citizen's rights stopped with the coast line, and that the moment he left his shores he was a prey to any person that saw fit to murder or destroy him.

Citizen Has Right to Protection.

"If a man is an American citizen he goes with his rights and the right to proper protection of his country under international law wherever he journeys throughout the world. Now, that is what the Democratic platform told us in so many words in 1912. They did not stop with Americans. They did not stop with American citizens. They said 'American citizens and their property.'

"We have had an exhibition in the last three years which I confess fills me with a deep sense of shame. I would not counsel any action that was contrary to the dictates of those usages and customs and recognized rights and obligations which we comprise under the name of 'international law.' It was our business to stand for all the rights of American citizenship under international law—to vindicate international law.

"Take, for example, the case of Mexico. We had certain things that we had a right to demand of Mexico; and there was a proper way of demanding them. We should have said that we insisted upon the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, of just protection, such protection as we are entitled to from a government that performs the functions of government. We could have said we would not recognize Huerta if his government could not discharge those functions.

Mexican Affair Criticised.

"We had no business to recognize him unless the executive was satisfied he could discharge those functions. But it was another thing to take an attitude quite apart from the protection of American rights and wage war upon an individual and try to take control of Mexican affairs in the interest of which we think they should do.

"This is precisely what was done. We did not content ourselves with not recognizing Huerta. There is no question about recognizing or not recognizing Huerta. That was a matter to be determined according to proper principles, according to the understanding of the executive as to the capacity of that government, if it was a government, to furnish adequate protection and discharge international obligations. But our Administration said to Huerta: 'You get out. You can't even be a candidate. We won't allow you to run for office. We are so determined to get rid of you that you can't put yourself up to be voted for.' And immediately after recognition was withdrawn from Huerta it was extended to that incomparable, that ideal character, Villa.

International Attitude Abandoned.

"In my judgment the Administration did a wrong thing in abandoning its proper international attitude and taking the attitude that no international lawyer could understand—that no Mexican could understand.

"Well, the Mexicans did not understand our attitude; there was a fight; 19 Americans and a large number of Mexicans were killed. And they, the Administration, they kept us 'out of war.' That was war, and very ignoble war.

"Having gotten rid of Huerta, what next did we do? We said 'let these Mexicans spill as much blood as they want to, that is their blessed privilege.' So we coquetted with Villa, with Car-

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 3.)

WOMAN TO MAKE CAMPAIGN FOR HUGHES.

—Photo by Bain News Service.

ALICE CARPENTER.

Alice Carpenter is one of many women who will make public speeches for Hughes during this campaign. Miss Carpenter is the head of the Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes. She is experienced in public political speaking. She campaigned for Roosevelt four years ago.

MEN ARE MORE THAN UNITS, SAYS HUGHES

Manufacturers Told Workman Must Feel Country Is Doing Right Thing by Him.

OLD STRIFE MUST CEASE

"We Are Not Laborers and Capitalists in This Country," Says Nominee, "but Fellow-Citizens." Human Factor Strong.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, addressed 40 manufacturers, who employ nearly 100,000 men, here today. His address was impromptu, and followed a brief speech of welcome delivered by J. W. Eaton, spokesman for the manufacturers, who had suggested that Mr. Hughes indorse a plan for the organization of a National Welfare Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Hughes said:

"It is an awful mistake to think of the men through whose activity production is possible as mere economic units. They are human beings. We are all working men in this country. We are in different spheres of activity, but we ought to have a sense of co-operation so that every man takes pride in what he is doing and in doing it to the best of his ability because he is working alongside of every other man for the good of the country.

Human Factor Dominant.

"In your welfare work you are buttressing democracy. The human factor is, after all, the important factor. You may develop your physical plants, your physical instrumentalities, distribution and everything that goes to make up the material side of prosperity, but you are absolutely hopeless without the human factor, and in America, the land of free men, the man who is at work for a living must feel that the country is doing the right thing by him. He is entitled to be safe in his work to have every precaution taken against every sort of accident that can be prevented.

"A man is put at work. How can he refuse the job which stands between him and starvation? It is perfectly idle to say in our industrial conditions that he can take or refuse the work, according to his idea of the safety appliances which may be provided to protect him. You have got to protect him.

Americans Are Idealists.

"We are not materialists in this country; we are all idealists, but the one thing that appeals to the workingman is the idea that he is equal to some job in a first-class way. That is what makes him proud; that is what makes him satisfied, and when you consider our great industrial manufacture and the enormous extension of our industrial markets, the hope arises that in all this there will be right through it the spirit of human brotherhood, of fellowship and of co-operation, so that managers and workingmen will feel that they are engaged in a common cause.

"We will get through with this old strife between labor and capital. Democracy cannot stand it. We are not laborers and capitalists in this country. We are fellow citizens.

"That is what I stand for, and therefore, because you enrich our citizenship; because you build permanent the foundations of our society, I greet you and wish you the best success in your work."

JAPANESE ADMIRAL DEAD

Kamimura Famous for His Part in Battles With Russians.

TOKIO, Aug. 8.—Vice-Admiral Hikonojo Kamimura, of the Japanese navy, is dead.

Vice-Admiral Kamimura, who was 67 years old, was one of the most prominent officers in the Japanese navy. As commander-in-chief of the second squadron, he played an important part in the Russo-Japanese war and is believed to have led the naval assault with the British squadron against the German base at Tsing-Tao, China, in 1914.

In August, 1906, the squadron of Admiral Kamimura defeated the Russian warships Rurik, Gromboi and Rossia off the east coast of Corea, sinking the Rurik and capturing the other two, badly damaged. Prior to this, Kamimura had been unpopular because the Rurik, with which the Gromboi and Rossia composed the Vladivostok squadron, had destroyed two transports loaded with Japanese troops. His victory redeemed his reputation with the masses in Japan and his reputation was further enhanced later when his squadron took a leading part in the battle of the Sea of Japan, when Russia's naval power was destroyed.

OWNER BEND MILL PASSES

William L. Hixon, of Hixon-Shevlin Company, Dies at 46 Years.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—William L. Hixon, president of the Minneapolis Woolen Mills Company and of the Hixon-Shevlin Lumber Company, which has a large mill at Bend, Or., died of heart failure here last week at his home, 25 Groveland Terrace. He was 46 years old.

The funeral was held Saturday in La Crosse.

Mr. Hixon was a member of a family prominent in business affairs in the Northwest. He was one of five brothers, the surviving brothers being Frank P. Hixon, of La Crosse, member for Wisconsin of the Ninth District Federal Reserve Bank directorate; J. M. Hixon, La Crosse; R. B. Hixon, Toledo, O., and G. P. Hixon, Chicago.

The immediate relatives are his wife and two sons, William L. and Frank Pennell Hixon, of Minneapolis.

Mr. Hixon was a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs.

SHIPPERS MAKE RATE PLEA

New York Merchants Ask for Stay in Railroad Advance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—New York shippers plan to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to defer for four months the date when the proposed higher transcontinental freight tariffs filed by the railroads shall go into effect, it was announced here today. The date now fixed is September 1.

Meanwhile the commission is to hold a hearing in Washington August 14 to consider protests against the tariffs, which would be operative between Pacific Coast terminals and intermediate points on one hand and Eastern points on the other. It is said that more than 600 protests have been filed.

Our Store Will Close at 1 P. M. on Thursdays During July and August, Thus Allowing Our Employes to Enjoy a Weekly Half-Holiday Each Week During This Hot Period. Will You Co-operate by Arranging to Do Your Shopping in the Forenoon Thursdays?

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ANNUAL AUGUST SALE OF MIDSEASON GOODS

Let the Alluring Prices Tell the Rest of the Story

Don't Fail to Profit by Our Midseason Sale of Undermuslins

A Stock-Adjustment Sale That Brings to You the Most Unusual Savings—Gowns, Chemise and Combination Suits Regularly Sold to $1.75, at 85c

Where is there a dressy woman, the country o'er, who does not love new and crisp, snowy undermuslins? And where, too, is there a thoughtful woman hereabouts who would neglect to add a few of these dainty garments to her wardrobe at the exceptional savings made possible by this sale? One can hardly imagine Night Gowns, Dainty Envelope Chemise and beautiful Combinations, that embody all good materials and precise workmanship, that you will find in this offering selling at such a low figure. Regular values up to $1.75, broken lines, all this season's styles, are to be closed out at one price—your choice, garment..... 85c

The alert and thoughtful woman will need no second calling; be here early is all we ask, for choosing will start off double quick. No phone or mail orders.

Sport Stripe Suitings at 25c Yard

For Qualities Regularly Sold up to 85c

One of this season's most important Wash Goods sales—a timely clearance of best standard qualities—our entire stock of Sport Stripe Suitings—hundreds of yards, including all wanted weaves, weights and colors; up-to-the-minute styles in dependable qualities selling regularly up to 85c a yard—priced to close—this sale at..... 25c

All Our 40-inch 25c Voiles to Close at special, the Yard..... 19c
All New Styles

Sport Stripe Remnants, to close at Special, the Yard..... 15c
Regular 35c Grade

CURTAINS IN SCRIM AND BUNGALOW NETS

Regular $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Qualities Half Price, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a Pair

96 pairs of odd lot Curtains—one to six pairs of a style, to close at this sale at one-half regular selling figures. They come in dainty scrims and bungalow nets, good widths in 2½ and 3-yard lengths, but only in ecru color—qualities regularly sold at $2 to $3 a pair—to close it.....HALF PRICE

CURTAIN MARQUISETTE IN SHORT LENGTHS, 25c QUALITY, 15¢ YD.

600 yards of manufacturers' short lengths of Curtain Marquisette, 1½ to 5-yard lengths in white, cream and ecru. Regular 25c quality. This sale at..... 15c

LOAN BOARD MEETS

Itinerary for Trip to Pacific Coast Discussed.

EXECUTIVE HEAD NAMED

Obtaining of Information as to Best Way of Dividing Country Into Districts Will Be Considered Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Organization of the new farm loan board, which is to administer the new rural credits system, was perfected here today with the induction into office of its four appointive members, the designation by President Wilson of an active head and the selection of a secretary. The board will meet again tomorrow to consider how it may be best to obtain information on which to base its first important work, division of the country into 12 land bank districts with a Federal land bank in each.

President Wilson named George W. Norris as farm loan commissioner, or executive head of the board. The oaths of office were administered in the office of Secretary McAdoo, who is ex-officio member and chairman. Mr. McAdoo made a brief speech, pointing out that the farm loan act was the first legislation to provide financial aid for farmers on long time and easy terms enacted since the foundation of the government and declaring it meant more prosperity for the farmer and more in consequence for everybody else.

At a short session afterward, W. W. Flannagan, of Montclair, N. J., was chosen secretary of the board. Mr. Flannagan has been secretary of the joint committee which investigated rural credits in Europe and drafted the present law.

The board also discussed the itinerary for its trip to the Pacific Coast and went over the applications and recommendations of 40 cities for Federal loan banks. No route for the trip was determined on, but it is probable the board will go West through northern states and return to Washington through the South. Hearings will be held in Washington also, but no date has been chosen for them.

OREGON CROPS IMMENSE

(Continued From First Page.)

The yield is 72 per cent of a 10-year average.

Barley will bring $2,447,500 to the farmers, it is estimated, with a crop outlook of 4,450,000 bushels.

This year Oregon has 41,000 acres planted to corn, with a prospective yield of 86 per cent of normal.

Commissioner Hoff estimates that 1,200,000 bushels will be raised, netting the producers $1,008,000.

Value of Pears $510,000.

Although the yield of pears is but 68 per cent of average for 10 years, because of unfavorable climatic conditions this year, the estimated crop is 510,000 bushels, worth $510,000.

The rye crop, estimated at 91 per cent, will total approximately 418,000 bushels, valued at $418,000.

Because of recent rains the hay crop, it is estimated, will run only about 2.1 tons an acre, 88 per cent of the 10-year average.

The peach crop this season is forecasted at 272,000 bushels, 59 per cent of normal, and valued at $272,000.

Berries Have Good Year.

The grape yield is placed at 80 per cent, and the blackberry and loganberry output at 94 per cent of the average for 10 years. The condition of truck crops for canning purposes on August 1, is placed as follows: Snap beans, 80 per cent; cabbage, 91 per cent; sweet corn, 71 per cent; cucumbers, 68 per cent; peas, 90 per cent; tomatoes, 76 per cent.

On August 1, the estimated value at the Oregon farm of the state's main products Commissioner Hoff places as follows: Corn, 84 cents a bushel; wheat, 83 cents; oats, 41 cents; barley, 55 cents; rye, $1; onions, $1.20; clover seed, $12; timothy seed, $4.73; alfalfa seed, $13.37; beans (dry), $5.27; butter, 27 cents a pound; eggs, 23 cents a dozen; chickens, 11 cents a pound; hay, $11.42; potatoes, 80 cents a bushel; hogs, $7.51 per cwt.; beef cattle, $6.92 per cwt.; milch cows, $79.75 per head; sheep, $6.25 per cwt.; horses, $107.30 per head; lambs, $7.25 per cwt.; calves, $8.95 per cwt.

MISS MACMASTER NAMED

General Bell Selects Representative for Organizing Girls' Camp.

Oregon girls will soon be learning camp discipline. Within a few days they will be wearing olive drab uniforms.

The Girls' National Honor Guard of Portland will open its "National Service School" at Vancouver Barracks on August 24. Definite plans were outlined yesterday by Major-General J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Western Division, U. S. A., who has direct supervision of the work and he has appointed Miss Maisie MacMaster as his special representative, to have charge of organizing the school.

The girls are to study first-aid and elementary hygiene, signaling, wireless and drilling.

EXPLOSION KILLS CRANK

COLORADO MAN VICTIM OF OWN INFERNAL MACHINE.

John Dorr, of Colorado Springs, Dies Trying to "Get Even" With Enemy With "Long, Brown Beard."

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 7.—John Dorr, who was injured while working on an infernal machine at his residence here last evening, died at noon today without having regained consciousness. Both eyes were destroyed, his hearing was deadened and his feet and legs were torn by splinters of wood which were driven through them.

Late developments tend to confirm early reports that Dorr had been unbalanced mentally for some time and that he had planned to "get even" with some imaginary enemies.

In the Dorr home today were found 29 sticks of dynamite and a complete outfit of electrical batteries, ether, acids, fuses, an alarm clock, wires and an outfit for wigs, mustaches and long whiskers. The dynamite was brought to the Dorr home from Castle Rock, according to the police, who said Dorr had acted strangely for some time and had told of a mysterious man with a "long, brown beard," who had injured him.

No Americans on Italian Steamer.

ROME, via Paris, Aug. 7.—It has been ascertained that there were no Americans on board the Italian steamer Letimbro, which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean last week with report of heavy loss of life.

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